Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1807. [No. 1817.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.
January 9. d

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40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality;
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 26. d

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and for sale,
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.
January 13. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 300 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
50 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.
December 27.

FOR SALE,
Six Shares in the Potomac Canal.

Apply to the Printer.
January 18.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.
January 20. d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Pierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mo t's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms,
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in King-street.
July 8. d12m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.
January 23. d6t

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—
And has just received,
2500 weight Firkin Buter,
In complete order for shipping.
January 23. d6t

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.
January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson & } TEAS,
Hyson Skin } Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.
January 3 d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

To-morrow evening will be sold, on Thompson's wharf,
Twelve hhds. and eight bls. first quality Sugar, on a credit.
P. G. Marsteller.
January 26.

I have received,
A few casks prime Chewing Tobacco.
PETER WISE, Jr.
January 26 3t*

Negroes for Sale.

TO be Sold, for ready money, at Fairfax court house, on Monday the 16th day of February next, being court day, several valuable Slaves, consisting of men, who are stout, healthy, and good farmers; girls, who have been accustomed to house work; and boys capable of ploughing. Also, a negro man, who has eight years to serve; he is a good waggoner. The above may be treated for in private bargain, any time previous to the day of sale. Enquire of the printer.
January 26 t16*

MOLASSES.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads best retailing MOLASSES
ALSO,
10 pipes Holland GIN
4 pipes 4th proof BRANDY
20 bls. N. E. RUM
20 boxes Dipt CANDLES
200 boxes smoaked Alewives
6 quintals Cod Fish.
100 nests Hingham Boxes, and,
A supply of SHOES as usual, all of which will be disposed of on liberal terms.
Apply as above.
January 26 d1w

Just Received,
10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.
July 25

E. GILMAN

Has just received from Charleston, via Baltimore,
Fifty bales Upland Cotton, of the first quality.
Likewise from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Murray's embroidered, figured & plain KID SHOES.
Morocco do. high and low heels.
In Store,
40 barrels Prime Pork, and
2 do. excellent Lard.
Jan. 16. d3teo4t

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL *LEASE* for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,
The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2aw

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on *Monday* the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from
William Slade.
September 20 d3t.sw

From the United States Gazette.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

We have obtained for publication the following opinion of the supreme court delivered by chief justice Tilghman, on Saturday the 17th instant, which settles the law in Pennsylvania, on two very important points, relative to the right of abandonment in cases of insurance.

STEPHEN DUTILH vs. SAMUEL GATLIFF } In the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 17, 1807.

A plea for the opinion of the court.

On the 24th September, 1799, the defendant, Samuel Gatliff, underwrote seven hundred and fifty dollars upon a policy of insurance on the schooner Little Will, belonging to John Dutilh and Thomas Lillibridge, for whom the plaintiff was agent, on a voyage at and from Philadelphia to Havana (Prout policy.)

On the 26th of September, 1799, the Little Will sailed on her voyage from Philadelphia for Havana, and on the eighth day of October following she was captured by three British privateers and carried into the port of Nassau, New Providence, where she arrived on the thirteenth of same month.

Upon her arrival in Nassau the said schooner was libelled in the admiralty court, and on the 9th day of November following was regularly acquitted; and in the whole she remained thirty-seven days at Nassau, during thirty-five of which she was in custody of the captors; but the fact of her acquittal was not known to the plaintiff until after the abandonment hereafter mentioned: altho' it was known to John Dutilh, one of the owners and supercargo, who was with her at Nassau.

On the thirteenth day of Nov. the plaintiff wrote the letter of abandonment enclosing the papers therein referred to, (prout letter) which was received by the defendant the same day.

On the 20th Nov. the said schr. sailed from Nassau for Havanna, where she arrived on the 21st of the same month, and sold her cargo, except three boxes plundered at New Providence. Afterwards the said schr. sailed from Havana for Philadelphia where she arrived on the 26th or 27th of Feb. in the year 1800, with a cargo of sugars, on which freight became due & was received by Stephen Dutilh for the benefit of those who were entitled to it, each party refusing to accept her, she was sold for wharfage, and the whole proceeds of sale applied to the payment thereof

The schr. Little Will was American property as warranted.

The question for the court is, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover as for a total loss.

If the court shall be of opinion that the loss was total then it shall be referred in the usual form to three persons to be appointed by the court to ascertain what is due after the legal and just deduction.

If the court shall be of opinion it was not a total loss, it shall in like manner be referred to three referrees or any two of them to be appointed by the court to ascertain the partial loss to which the defendant is liable.

J. INGERSOLL,
for the plaintiff.
W. LEWIS,
for the defendant.

July 3, 1806

Opinion of the court delivered by W. Tilghman, C. J.

On the case thus stated the question submitted to the court is, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover for a total loss?

In resolving this question I shall divide it into two points.

1. Did there ever exist a total loss?

2. Supposing that there once existed a total loss, has any circumstance occurred which excludes the plaintiff from recovering for more than a partial loss?

1. The case before us includes one of the risks expressly mentioned in the policy, *a taking at sea.* But it it has been objected that this taking was not by an enemy, and that when a belligerent takes a neutral, it is to be presumed that the taking is only for the purpose of searching for the property of his enemy, or goods contraband of war, and that in the end, justice will be done to the neutral. To a certain extent there is weight in this distinction; but it must not be carried too far. At the time when the capture in question was made, the U. S. acknowledged the right of the British to detain their vessels for the purpose of a reasonable search. The bare taking of the vessel, therefore, could by no means constitute a loss; and if under suspicious circumstances, she should be carried into port to afford an opportunity for a complete investigation, perhaps even that ought not of itself to be considered as a total loss. On this, however, I give no opinion. But the captor, having carried the vessel into port, and completed the examination of the cargo and papers, instead of discharging her, proceeds to libel her as prize, I think the loss is complete. The property is no longer subject to the command of the owner, and it is unreasonable that he should wait the event of judicial proceedings, which may continue for years. The case of an embargo is less strong—because there the confiscation of the property is not intended, and a temporary interruption of the voyage is all that in general is to be apprehended.—Yet the assured is not obliged to wait the result, but may abandon immediately on receipt of intelligence of the embargo — Not many judicial decisions have been produced on the point in question. Where principles are strong it is sufficient that there have been no decisions to the contrary. It appears, however, that in the state of New York the precise point has been determined. In the case of Mumford vs. Church, decided in the supreme court of New York, July term, 1799, the assured recovered for a total loss where there was a captor, carrying into port, and libelling by a British captor, although *after the abandonment* the property was restored. It is necessary that some general rule should be established; some line drawn, by which the assured may know at what time he has a right to abandon. In most cases the voyage is extremely injured by proceedings in the court of admiralty, and the event is doubtful. For it cannot be denied that of late such strange occurrences have taken place in war and politics as have very much affected the principles and practice of foreign courts of admiralty. Whatever may be said of the law of nature and nations and the immutable principles of justice, we see very plainly that the courts obey the will of the sovereign power of their country; and this will fluctuates with the circumstances of the times. I am therefore of opinion, that both by the words and spirit of a policy of insurance, the assured may abandon when he receives intelligence of the detaining of his vessel.

2. This brings me to the consideration of the second point. Has any circumstance occurred "which limits the plaintiff to a recovery for only a partial loss?"

It is contended that such an event has occurred: that the vessel was acquitted by decree of the court of admiralty; that after acquittal she proceeded on her voyage, and that one of the owners was on the spot and knew of the acquittal. I do not think there is much weight in the circumstance of one of the owners being on the spot; because the general agent of all the owners was in Philadelphia. This general agent effected the insurance, and conducted all the business of the underwriters, and the owner who was in New Providence, gave him intelligence of what occurred from time to time, and by no means intended, from any thing that appears, to restrain him from making an abandonment. It is true that the vessel proceeded on her voyage after she was restored; but it is not stated, nor can the court presume, that any of the owners acted in a manner inconsistent with the abandonment made by their agent. It was proper at all events, to pursue the voyage for the benefit of whoever might be interested in it —— This is the usual practice, and a practice authorised by the policy, and very much for the advantage of the underwriters.

The only difficulty in the case before the court arises from this circumstance; that before the action was brought the vessel was restored, and even at the time of the abandonment, there was a decree of acquital, although restitution does not appear to have been actually made till some days after. The counsel for the defendant have relied much on the opinion of Lord Mansfield in the case of Hamilton v. Mendez, to establish this principle, that a policy of insurance, being in its nature a contract of indemnity, the plaintiff can recover no more than the amount of his actual loss at the commencement of the action. There is no doubt of the soundness of the principle: I mean that a policy is a contract of indemnity. The only question is, *at what period*, the rights of the parties are to be tested by this principle; whether at the time of abandonment or of the commencement of the action. I have considered attentively the case of Hamilton v. Mendez. It must be obvious to every one that the decision in that case was perfectly right. It was simply this that a man shall not be permitted to abandon and recover for a total loss, when he knew at the time of his offer to abandon, that his property which had been lost, was restored and the voyage very little injured. But in reading the opinion of Lord Mansfield, we find a want of accuracy with which that great man was seldom chargable. Some times it appears as if he thought the period for fixing the rights of the insurers and insured was the commencement of the suit; some times the time of abandonment and some times he even seems to have extended his ideas so far as the time of the verdict. But finally he explicitly declares, that he decides nothing but the point before him.——He seems to have felt a little sore at the improper application of some general expressions used by him in the case of Goss vs. Withers. Anxious to cut off all pretence for doing the same in Hamilton vs. Mendez, he has taken too much pains to avoid the possibility of misrepresentation. Hence his argument considered in the whole is not altogether clear and consistent. Upon the whole of this case of Hamilton vs. Mendez, I think it most safe to confine its authority to the point actually decided, which was very different from that we are now considering. Some period must be fixed for determining the right of the parties. To limit it to the time of commencing the action would be of little service to the insurers, for the law being once so established, an action would be brought in every instance on the first default of payment. The time of abandonment seems the most natural and convenient period; because the assured must make his election to abandon or not, in a reasonable and short time after he hears of the loss, and the property being transferred by the abandonment, can never afterward be claimed by the assured — Want of mutuality is want of justice. There is no reason why the assured should be bound, but the assurer left free to take advantage of events subsequent to the abandonment.

It has been contended by the plaintiff's counsel that the right to abandon would not have been affected, even if the property had been restored at the time of abandonment, because the restitution was unknown to the plaintiff. As to this I give no opinion. It is unnecessary; because it is stated that the vessel remained in the *custody* of the *captors*, at the time of the abandonment. The defendant's counsel have urged that this was the fault of the captain, or of one of the owners who was then at New Providence; because after a decree of acquital, a writ of restitution might have been sued out. But it not being stated that that there was any fault or negligence in the captain or owner, I do not think that the court can infer it— It being stated that the vessel remained in the custody of the captors, we must presume that the custody was legal. Whether for the purpose of giving the captors an opportunity of entering an appeal, or for what purpose it was the restitution was delayed, we are at a loss to determine —But as restitution was not actually made and as the plaintiff was ignorant even of the decree of acquital, his right to abandon remained unimpaired.

Upon the whole I am of opinion that the *plaintiff is entitled to recover for a total loss.*

Extract from Mr. Daniel's speech in the Virginia senate, against the resolution for addressing the president, &c.

(This resolution was rejected—fifteen to five)

"Those who are so anxious to shield the administration against the consequences of a dissent which some give to these particular measures, should in my judgment be careful to distinguish the acts of the administration from this policy which should be set down to the majority of congress. The executive announces to the nation that its territory is violated; its citizens seized; its property plundered; that all hopes of peaceful and honorable retribution are vanished, and that force to a certain extent has become necessary. And the representatives of the people vote money to pay the plunderer to withhold his aggressions! Is this a "firm, just and liberal policy?" Will it not justify the opinion that foreign nations are said to have, "that the people of the U. States will not protect their rights by force? Will it not give credit to the theory of that French counsellor, who, in recommending to his government a project for colonizing Louisiana, removes the obstacles which the interest of the United States would probably interpose, by saying these people will not fight—they will send you ministers extraordinary; and while they are waiting on negociations, we shall have seized the country."

But gentlemen say the secret message of the president gives a different aspect to this affair. Indeed I cannot perceive it. This message such as we see it published, speaks a language still stronger than the public message, upon which the general assembly acted and pledged themselves to the opinion which they now wish to censure. Speaking of the affairs of Spain it says—"they authorise the inference that it is their (the Spaniards) intention to advance on our possessions until they shall be repressed by an opposing force—formal war is not necessary—but the protection of our citizens, the spirit and honor of our country require that force should be interposed in a certain degree." If I am able to understand the language of the message, the president would appear to be on the side of the minority. He does no where recommend the measures that were adopted. Spain is the only country against which he recommends an opposing force, while he deems it probable that our differences with England may be amicably adjusted. Yet measures of a warlike tendency are adopted towards England, and for Spain the dollars are raised instead of an opposing force. And yet gentlemen will have this to be a firm, just and liberal policy! Has it bettered our situation? It is true our prospects with England are somewhat changed, not by your partial non-intercourse measures, but by a change of ministers there; and other changes in Europe. With Spain, has your tender of dollars produced the desired effect? No; prospects in that quarter are still gloomy. Are you certain that the measures proposed by the minority might not have had a better effect? Offer all things for a peaceful adjustment which honor and justice could demand or allow, and hold the sword ready to assert and maintain your rights, if withheld. I fear it will come to this at last, and we shall have lost a favorable time.

"What is the conduct of Spain? It is not affected by your disposition to do justice; but by the disposition of affairs elsewhere. When France, who is in relation to this subject said to stand in the back ground, had humbled her enemies by the battle of Marengo, Spain advances upon you with proud pretensions—a new coalition in Europe abates her demands. The battle of Austerlitz pushes her forward over the Seine—another coalition against France drives her behind that river, which she is willing to assume as a temporary boundary. The battle of Jena is fought, and her respect for this territory is destroyed. We must come at last to the point—I fear the policy of the minority will prove to be right. Are you desirous to censure men for proposing measures the last winter, which will now, in all probability, be *wholly* adopted, as we see they are in part? I am not ready to censure these men, even if the measures they espoused were clearly established not to have been the best; nor shall I censure those measures which were adopted, although events should prove them to be the worst. I am willing to believe that gentlemen advocated those measures which they believed the policy of the times demanded. I will not, with the very limited information that I have on the subject, erect myself into a censor on either side.

DIRECTIONS

For sailing by George town light house, erected and now lighted, on the southern point of North-Island, at the entrance of George town harbor, South Carolina.

The light house bears NNE. from the outer shoal of Cape Roman, distant 5 leagues. In passing it, either northwardly or southwardly, vessels will find five fathoms water, within five miles of the land. The eastern bank, which is the most eastern and outer shoal, lies about a mile and a half to the SE. of the range of shoals that are before the entrance of the harbor, and within 5 miles of the land; on the eastern points of it there are two fathoms at high water, on the western 3 fathoms, and 5 fathoms all round it. The light-house bears from the eastern point NW. about two leagues, and from the western NNW. at the same distance. The principal entrance into the harbor lies to the southward; vessels drawing from 7 to 8 feet water, may (if a pilot can be procured) enter at half tide by bringing the light house to bear N. by W. and running directly for it, to within 100 fathoms of the land; they then will have deep water on both sides for several miles up the bay. A common flood tide rises here about four feet.

The light-house blown down in the August gale.

Alexandria Daily

TUESDAY, JAN

Advices from New Or
recived as late as Decem
Ogden had been again ar
Alexander. Gov. Claibo
a reward for the appre
Burr.

We hear that Ceasar
is appointed attorney gen
vice John Brackenridg
ed.

Extract of a letter from a
lem, dated at Calcutta,
"The Arab who dest
has cut off two English
Sea; in consequence of
vernment of Bombay hav
frigate to bring him thith
receive the just punishm
rate."

Private Correspondence,
phia Regist
CA
"Ships from the U.
charge and load in qua
blockade is not so strict
ease of impediment, Alg
monte offer equal adva
this market. Business h
place, for there is nothin
PRICES
"Flour 11 dolls. quic
quick; wax 5 dolls. quick
dolls. slack, tobacco 11
slack; Indian corn 3 dol
heaped fanega, in demand
"Nothing done in colo
"Exchange, London
lar."

From the Boston Gazet
It is with peculiar regr
about half past one o'c
morning, the new and ele
the Columbian Museum,
Bowen and Doyle, was
on fire, and which, with
luable collection, was soon
fire is supposed to have
accident, in the story in w
exhibited his experiments
goria, as advertised in th
time before the flames w
report was heard, suppos
plosion of some chemical
which was the cause of th
are confident not the sm
attach to Messrs. Bowen
want of care and vigilan
past 11 o'clock on Thurs
Doyle was in the Museu
fire and lamps were extin
markable that Thursday w
y of the destruction of
fire in 1803. At that ti
then sole proprietor, did
ment on him to solicit the
re-establishment of his
his second calamity has
means of the proprietors,
the public benevolence,
n indispensible duty.
eal will not be made in
liberal subscription will
rect their building, and
titution which has done
fforded an innocent amu
izens and strangers; an
which has attracted weal
ior. The loss is estima
ars.

From the National

We lay before the pu
sketch of proceedings in
f the United States for
umbia. We shall endea
ur next paper a more co
pent.

On Friday Mr. Jones
he district, invited the
ourt to the situation of
amuel V. Swartwout, a
o their charge. He ma
emarks going to shew t
uility of treasonsble acts
nd union of the U. S.
ffect he said would be a
eriod. He rose, how
nove that the court wou
irecting the marshal of
he prisoners, at present
ilitary authority, into
rounded this motion on
eneral Wilkinson, alrea
id this in obedience
eived from the executi

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

Advices from New Orleans have been recived as late as December 25th. Mr. Ogden had been again arrested, and Mr. Alexander. Gov. Claiborne had offered a reward for the apprehension of Mr. Burr.

(Nat. Intel.)

We hear that Ceasar A Rodney, esq. is appointed attorney general of the U. S. vice John Brackenridge, esq. deceased.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Salem, dated at Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1806.

"The Arab who destroyed capt. Orne has cut off two English ships in the Red Sea; in consequence of which, the government of Bombay have dispatched a frigate to bring him thither, that he may receive the just punishment due to a pirate."

Private Correspondence, from the Philadelphia Register.

CADIZ, *Nov.* 21.

"Ships from the U. S can now discharge and load in quarantine, as the blockade is not so strict of late; and in case of impediment, Algesiras and Agamonte offer equal advantages nearly as this market. Business has fled from this place, for there is nothing doing.

PRICES.

"Flour 11 dolls. quick; rice 7 dolls. quick; wax 5 dolls. quick; pipe-staves 95 dolls. slack, tobacco 11 dolls. 99 cents, slack; Indian corn 3 dolls. 50 cents per heaped fanega, in demand.

"Nothing done in colonial produce.

"Exchange, London 41 per cent. dollar."

From the Boston Gazette of Monday.

It is with peculiar regret we record, that about half past one o'clock, on Friday morning, the new and elegant building of the Columbian Museum, owned by Mess. Bowen and Doyle, was discovered to be on fire, and which, with a part of the valuable collection, was soon destroyed. The fire is supposed to have taken, by some accident, in the story in which M. Martin exhibited his experiments and Phantasmagoria, as advertised in the papers. Some time before the flames were seen, a loud report was heard, supposed to be the explosion of some chemical preparation, and which was the cause of the disaster. We are confident not the smallest blame can attach to Messrs. Bowen and Doyle, for want of care and vigilance; and at half past 11 o'clock on Thursday night, Mr. Doyle was in the Museum to see if all the fire and lamps were extinguished. It is remarkable that Thursday was the anniversary of the destruction of the Museum by fire in 1803. At that time, Mr. Bowen, then sole proprietor, did not feel it incumbent on him to solicit the public aid in the re-establishment of his institution: but this second calamity has so impaired the means of the proprietors, that an appeal to the public benevelence, we understand, is an indispensible duty. We hope the appeal will not be made in vain: and that a liberal subscription will enable them to re-erect their building, and re-establish an institution which has done credit to the town; afforded an innocent amusement to our citizens and strangers; and been a magnet which has attracted wealth from the interior. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

We lay before the public the following sketch of proceedings in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Columbia. We shall endeavor to present in our next paper a more comprehensive statement.

On Friday Mr. Jones, the attorney of the district, invited the attention of the court to the situation of Erick Bollman & Samuel V. Swartwout, and the crimes laid to their charge. He made a number of remarks going to shew that they had been guilty of treasonable acts against the peace and union of the U. S. Evidence to this effect he said would be adduced at a future period. He rose, however, merely to move that the court would issue a warrant directing the marshal of the district to take the prisoners, at present in the hands of military authority, into his custody. He grounded this motion on the affidavit of general Wilkinson, already published. He did this in obedience to instructions received from the executive of the U. S. whose wish it was that they should be surrendered into the hands of the civil authority. Mr. Jones then read the affidavit of general Wilkinson, and went into an argument of some length in support of his motion.

Various questions were submitted by the court, the object of which principally was to ascertain the specific offence charged, and the grounds on which the attorney supported it.

The attorney in reply, made an argument to shew that the offence charged was treason; but contended that if it were of inferior hue, still the arrest and commitment were proper to be made.

The court took time further to examine the case. Their hesitation to grant the motion of the attorney arose chiefly from the uncertainty of the offence charged against the prisoners in the affidavits of gen. Wilkinson; and from the necessity of specifying some specific offence in the warrant of arrest.

On Saturday on the opening of the court, Mr. Jones observed that it was his wish, previous to a decision on his motion, to submit the evidence of general Eaton and Mr. James Lowry Donaldson, for whom he moved subpœnas.

The court ordered subpœnas to be issued for these witnesses.

Mr. Caldwell then said that he held in his hand a petition signed by him in behalf of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout, whose signatures could not be obtained, as access was denied to hem. Mr. C. read the following petition:

To the judges of the circuit court of the U. States, in and for the district of Columbia.

Your petitioners, Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout respectfully represent, that they are confined within the body of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, at the marine barracks, under a military guard, without just and legal cause, and are deprived of the benefit of counsel, or being confronted with their accusers, and of being informed of the nature of their offence, or of the cause of their commitment. Your petitioners therefore request a writ of habeas corpus, in the usual form, directed to lt. col. Franklin Wharton, or to such other person as may have the custody of your petitioners, that they may be proceeded against as the laws direct and have an opportunity of being heard in their defence.

For and on behalf of Erick Bollman & Samuel Swartwout.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL.
Attorney.

After offering this petition Mr. C made a concise speech in favor of its prayer.

Mr. Jones opposed allowing the prayer of the petition, principally on the ground of its collision with the motion made by him, then depending before the court the effect of which he contended would be the same as that produced by the writ of Habeas Corpus if allowed.

Mr. Dorsey replied in favor of the petition.

Mr. Caldwell again spoke, and

Mr. Jones replied.

Some further conversation ensued between the counsel; when chief justice Cranch declared it the opinion of the court, that before in strictness a right existed to claim a writ of habeas corpus, it must appear on affidavit that the warrant of commitment, or other authority, under which the confinement had taken place, had been refused together with the grounds of refusal. Judge Cranch added that this decision was made under the thirty first of Charles the Second, which applied to this case.

A feint objection was made by Messrs Caldwell and Dorsey to the application of this statute, which was over ruled by the court.

A short time after this general EATON, and Mr. DONALDSON, appeared in court.

Mr. Jones said that the testimony of general Eaton would be lengthy, and in order to allow time for his drawing it out, he requested he might be indulged until Monday.

This course was acquieseed in by the court in respect to both the witnesses.

Mr. Caldwell then offered the following affidavit.

District of Columbia—Washington county, ss.

On the 24th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1807, personally appeared Elias B. Caldwell, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he called on lieut. col. Franklin Wharton, commandant of the marine corps, and requested of him a copy of the warrant or cause of commitment of Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, to which the said col. replied that he had no warrant of commitment, but they were delivered to him in the usual military mode, and that they were merely under his care for safe keeping.

Sworn to before me the day and year above written.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

Mr. Caldwell added that he had not seen Mr. Bollman, and did not know whether it was his wish to apply for a writ of Habeas Corpus. He would, therefore, only move for a writ of Habeas Corpus for Mr. Swartwout.

Mr. Jones intimated a hope that some days should be allowed for making out the return to the writ, which might require deliberation and legal advice.

This was opposed by Messrs. Caldwell and Dorsey.

When the court ordered a writ of Habeas Corpus, in the case of Samuel Swartwout, returnable on Monday at 1 o'clock.

Knoxville, Jan. 3.

On Monday last, an express from the city of Washington arrived at this place on his way to New Orleans; a small mail of which he was the bearer, is only to be opened at Knoxville, Nashville, Fort-Adams and New Orleans——His credentials require he shall be furnished with fleet horses so as to enable him to travel 120 miles in 24 hours. The rider who brought the mail to this place, was unable thro' fatigue to go any further, another was procured who went on in 15 minutes. By this conveyance a letter was received by governor Sevier from the war department, the contents of which requested his vigilance in preventing any expedition that might be fitting out in the western waters. The secretary adds, that it had been represented at Pittsburgh, by those supposed to be engaged in the enterprize, that two regiment of Tennessee citizens would join the expedition at the mouth of Cumberland river.

Virginia Legislature.

The two houses have not yet agreed upon the Revenue Bill. On Saturday the house of Delegates passed a new bill, omitting the tax on toll bridges, ferries, &c. but retaining the tax on the stock of the Virginia Bank. The Senate again rejected it. Yesterday a new bill was presented to the house of Delegates reducing the tax on Virginia Bank Stock from 1-2, as it stood in the bill, to 1 8. If the Senate are opposed to the principle of taxing the Virginia stock, they will no doubt reject this new bill. But if they have been at war only with the *rate* of the tax, this reduction of its quantum may lead to the adoption of the bill. The presumption is that they have been opposed to the very principle of the tax.

The legislature are expected to adjourn on Thursday or Friday.

AN ACT

Incorporating a Company to build a Toll Bridge over Great Hunting Creek, in the county of Fairfax.

BE IT ENACTED by the general assembly, That subscriptions be opened under the direction of James H. Blake, Thompson Mason, Augustine J. Smith, James H. Hooe, Thomas Vowell and Josesph Dean, at the house of John Gooding, in the county of Fairfax, on the ninth day of March next, notice whereof shall be given by advertisement at the court house door of said county, two several court days previous thereto, and also in the Alexandria newspapers, for raising a capital stock of twelve thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each, for the purpose of erecting a toll bridge over Great Hunting Creek, from the lands of Col. Augustine J. Smith, or of the heirs of Major Roger West, to the land of James H. Hooe; and that each person do upon subscribing, pay to the person or persons receiving the same, under the authority of this act, five dollars upon each share so subscribed for, and that the remainder of said fifty dollars payable upon each share, shall thereafter be called for by the company or their agent, at such times and in such proportions, as they shall find necessary, giving two weeks notice by advertising as aforesaid, of the sum required upon such share, and the time of making such payment: And if any subscriber, his executor, administrator, or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for upon each share, so held by him, her, or them, at the time appointed for such payment, the same may be recovered where the sum called for shall exceed twenty dollars, by a motion in any court of record within this commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such share or shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion; and where the sum called for shall not exceed twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be.

BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all those who shall become subscribers to the company their successors or assigns, shall be and are hereby created a body politic and corporate, for the purpose aforesaid, by the name of the *Great Hunting Creek Bridge Company*, and shall by that name have succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all courts of law or equity within this commonwealth, or elsewhere, and to ordain, and make such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as appear necessary for regulating the concerns of the company, not contrary to this act, the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, or the United States.

So soon as the said bridge shall be completed, it shall be lawful for the said company, their heirs and assigns, to demand and receive the following tolls and rates for the passage of the following things; that is to say—for a man six and one quarter cents; for a horse the same; for every coach, waggon, chariot, and the driver, the same as for six horses; for every four wheeled chaise or phaeton and the driver, the same as for four horses; for every two wheeled riding carriage, the same as for two horses; for every cart the same as for three horses; for every hogshead of tobacco six and one quarter cents; for every head of neat cattle three cents; for every sheep, hog, goat or lamb, one cent.

If the collector of the toll at the said bridge, shall demand and receive from any person, greater rates for the passage of any thing than are hereby allowed, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the party grieved, the tolls demanded and received, and five dollars, to be recovered with costs, before any justice of the peace of the county of Fairfax. Whenever the tolls received at the said bridge shall exceed fifteen per centum in any one year, the court of Fairfax county shall reduce the same, so that the same shall not exceed fifteen per centum per annum on the capital expended by the said company.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

Cardinal Aquaviva complained to Pope Leo, that Michael Angelo, in his fine picture of the *Last Day*, had placed him in *Hell*.—If the painter, said his holiness, had placed you in *Purgatory*, I could have released you, but as to *Hell*, my power does not extend so far.

Was married, on Thursday the 15th instant, Mr. *William Cutrell*, present Pastor of the Christian Church, in this place, to the amiable Miss *Phillis*, of Caroline county, state of Virginia.

☞ The citizens of Alexandria are hereby informed that he will preach in the Christian meeting-house, on Fairfax-street, [late the old Methodist meeting-house] on Sunday next, at the ringing of the Presbyterians' bell, both forenoon and afternoon.

As the house has been completely repaired so as to commodiously accommodate a congregation, and a large and excellent stove placed near the center of it, it is presumed that none will forbear to attend either for fear of taking cold or setting uncomfortably in time of divine service.

January 27.

NOTICE.

I DEEM it proper to give this public notice, that I will pay no accounts contracted with my servants either at stores, taverns, or elsewhere, unless authorised by an order from *Mrs. Washington* or myself.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 26—27.

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS, consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmith's. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the scites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expence of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26. 2 w6w

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:——ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

December 17. 3taw6w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Smedley and Shreve*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,
William Shreve.

January 7. eo3w

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve,

January 7. eo3w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

NOTICE

TO CAUTION the public against trespassing on our enclosures adjoining and contiguous to Cameron Mills, with dogs, guns, or otherwise. The late destruction to the winter grain and hedging by such thoughtless mischievous conduct already has been very injurious, done generally by those passing back and forward to Alexandria, prefering such mischief to a better track through open fields, which is less surprising in thoughtless slaves than the free inhabitants, who may expect hereafter to be treated as the law points out in such cases. They are further noticed to be aware of such conduct after night, when proof can be seldom ascertained—we have therefore prepared armed men with fierce dogs to worry and cripple all such unseasonable intruders, more especially when detected on the hedge rows. Licence will be granted to enter the premises near the bridge over the row, where steps will be erected for the protection of the horns; this is not to be considered as a thoroughfare, but only for the use and convenience of those with actual business at the mills. We are well satisfied by late experience of the necessity to adopt these rigorous methods, otherwise abandon the hedges, at a certain loss of the expence and trouble already expended. The premises must not be entered only at the place pointed out, on any pretence whatever.

J. Stump & D. Ricketts.

Cameron Mills, 30th Dec. 2aw1m

Office of the People's Friend,
NEW-YORK.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

FOR THE COUNTRY,

THE first number of this paper will be published on Thursday, the 1st of January, 1807, and continue to be published afterwards regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday. It will contain the whole of the editorial matter contained in the daily print of that name.

Price four dollars a year—one year to be paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions for the above paper received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

December 19.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE.

January 3. 2awtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Davey Davey*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, *Exec'x.*
John Korn, *Executor.*

January 21 3taw6w

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

BOOKS,

Lately received and for sale by ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store in King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-Streets, Alexandria.

Carey's Family Bibles, assorted,—Oxford quarto bibles, octavo and school bibles and testaments, Brooke's universal gazetteer; Bell's surgery, Mrs. Chapone's letters, Goldsmith's Rome, Lavoiser's chemistry, Milton's works, medical pocket book, prayer-books assorted, Plutarch's lives, Porteu's sermon's, Thompson's seasons, Watts's psalms and hymns, a neat pocket addition—Young's night thoughts in plain and gilt binding, Morse's American geography, American precedents of declarations, domestic encyclopædia, History of America, by Richard Snowden, fasts and festivals of the church of England, new whole duty of man, Rollin's ancient history, Goldsmith's natural history, pilgrim's progress, Russell's ancient and modern Europe, Tucker's Blackstone, Wakefield's family tour, Pennsylvania farmer, an epitome of universal history, domestic recreations, polite learning, introduction to astronomy, Mavor's universal history, in 25 vols. boards, Mavor's voyages and travels, 24 vols. bound in calf, British classics, 39 volumes bound in calf, life and pontificate of pope Leo the 10th, by Wm. Roscoe, anecdotes of Frederick the great, terriole tractorations, a new edition, enlarged by the author—Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de Medicis.

ON HAND,

A good assortment of Latin classics and other school books—And in a few days will be published, a new edition, printed on good paper with an excellent type, Murray's English Reader, bound in strong leather, price 75 cents.

Stationary Articles.

Quills, wafers, sealing wax, slates and slate pencils, lead pencils, black and red—penknives assorted, glass inks and sands with plated tops, suitable for portable writing desks, fountain inks and, playing and blank cards by the gross, dozen or single pack, paints in boxes, camels hair pencils, thermometers, mathematical instruments, scales and dividers, &c.

Writing Paper.

Super royal, royal, medium, demy, folio post, quarto post plain and hot pressed, foolscap no. 1, 2 and 3, of various prices, by the ream, for cash only.

Blank Account Books ready made.

Ledgers, journals, day books, cash books, invoice books, bank books, receipt books, record books, cyphering and copy books, &c. made of the best paper and well bound—Blank books of every description ruled and bound to any pattern, at a short notice.

☞ R. GRAY will contract for the binding whole editions of printed books, at the Philadelphia prices, and warrant his work to be equal in neatness and strength, to any done in America at the same prices,

January 13. d3t 1aw3w

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river,

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 38 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22. 2aw

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w 1aw till 1st May

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-sweet, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

PROPOSALS,

BY CONRAD AND CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

[After the Plan of the British Annual Register.]

Price, to subscribers, three dollars per volume, in half binding.

Subscriptions received by John Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; M. and J. Conrad and Co. Baltimore; Somervell and Conrad, Petersburg; Bonsal, Conrad, and Co. Norfolk, and by Robert Gray, Alexandria.

January 15 eo15t

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w eoaw3w

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar.
40 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & flour brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Steughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

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